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Defense Finance and Accounting Se

Managing Risk



DFAS-DTC SLC Seminar 2002 & 2003

Risk Defined

- The probability of an undesirable event occurring and the impact of that event on system development or maintenance activities
 - Risks are precursors to problems
 - Risks are generally quantified from a baseline in cost, schedule or performance dimensions
 - Industry studies indicate software developmentintensive acquisitions risk failure in one or more of four ways
 - » 1. The product delivered is not the product the customer expected
 - » 2. The product does not meet performance requirements (operationally or logistically)
 - » 3. Actual costs are higher than budgeted costs
 - » 4. Delivery of the product was too late to meet the operational need

Political Risk

- Change in customer and/or organizational priorities
- Change in resource availability
- Influence from outside agencies
 - » Congress
 - » Office of Management and Budget
 - » Audit Agencies
 - » Headquarters
 - » Other stakeholders

Organizational

- Staffing
 - » Too few
 - » Too Late
 - » Wrong or insufficient skills
 - » Too many managers not enough workers
- Management
 - » Poorly defined roles and responsibilities
 - » No charter
 - » Unclear, conflicting, or constantly changing direction
- Facilities
 - » Development
 - » Testing

Cost

- Inaccurate/under-defined scope, requirements and documentation
- Incomplete end-to-end SLC costing
- Buy-ins by contractors
- Pushing or exceeding state of the art technology
- Inadequate controls/reviews for cost management

Schedule

- Underestimating resources required to meet timeline milestones
- Misunderstanding relationships among tasks and components
- Underestimating task duration
- Too much time versus event orientation/scheduling
- Lack of tracking mechanisms, metrics, and feedback

Technical

- Poor translation of requirements from functional to technical
 - » Inaccurate / Incomplete / Vague
- Complexity
- Pushing state of the art technology
- Not coupling design with requirements and revalidating often
- Floating/unstable baselines no/poor configuration management
- Failure to incrementally test as product is being developed
- Betting on the come technological breakthroughs
- Obsolescence of software languages or hardware

Performance

- Inaccurate requirements
- Inconsistent requirements
- Vague requirements
- Requirements miscommunication
- Lack of system engineering process
- Inadequate controls/reviews
- Incomplete testing
- OT&E measures verses DT&E measures

Risk Mitigation

- Establish a process that enables the program to identify, analyze, plan, track, and continuously evaluate and control risk throughout system life cycle
- Frequently assess:
 - What can go wrong (I.e., what the risks are),
 - Which risks are most probable; would have most impact
 - Implementing strategies and take action to minimize risks (risk mitigation)
- Risk mitigation allows you to maximize program activities while minimizing the impact of future uncertainty to provide a greater chance to succeed by taking early, planned corrective actions
- Risk management fits the "Pay me now or pay me MUCH MORE later" proposition

Risk Management is a Continuous Process

